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# PROBABILITY OF INJURY FROM AIRBLAST DISPLACEMENT AS A FUNCTION OF YIELD AND RANGE

Lovelace Foundation for Medical  
Education and Research  
P.O. Box 5890  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87115

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Topical Report

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22. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The purpose of this study was to predict the probability of impact injuries due to whole-body translation by airblast as a function of yield and ground range. Predictions were made for personnel in different orientations in open terrain and rear structural complexes. A mathematical model was used to calculate the time-dis- placement history of personnel from considerations of aerodynamic			

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

drag and ground friction. Predicted values of maximum velocity, displacement at maximum velocity, and total displacement were tabulated for 1224 exposure conditions. These conditions included both air and surface bursts with yields from 1 T to 100 MT and peak overpressures from 2 to 97 psi.

Biological criteria were presented which indicate that personnel subjected to decelerative tumbling over open terrain can tolerate much higher velocities than personnel impacting a non-yielding, flat surface at normal incidence. These criteria were used in preparing range-yield plots for 1-, 2.5-, 5-, and 50-percent probabilities of serious injury to prone personnel in the vicinity of a surface burst.

Methods for extending the presented results to other exposure conditions were discussed.

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## PREFACE

This work unit, Decelerative Tumbling Blast Effects on Personnel. Contract No. DNA 001-74-C-0120, was part of the subtask, Biological Effects of Blast Environments.

This study was under the direction of R. K. Jones. The technical assistance of W. Hicks, K. Saunders, A. Shaw, and W. S. Jackson is acknowledged. T. Minagawa performed the technical photography and prepared the illustrative material. The report was typed and compiled by B. Martinez.

This research was conducted according to the principles enunciated in the "Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care," prepared by the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the major hazards to personnel in the vicinity of an explosion is associated with whole-body displacement induced by blast winds. The purpose of this study was to predict the probability of impact injury from displacement as a function of yield and ground range. Predictions were made for personnel in different orientations in open terrain and near structural complexes. A mathematical model (Reference 1) was used to calculate the time-displacement history of personnel from considerations of aerodynamic drag and ground friction. The model had been verified previously using data from anthropomorphic dummies translated over open terrain by high-explosive (HE) and nuclear detonations (References 2 and 3).

Two types of terrain were of interest because of differences in the translational velocities required to produce injuries. In open terrain, personnel undergo decelerative tumbling, in which case the energy of motion is dissipated slowly through a series of glancing impacts, and relatively high velocities can be tolerated. In contrast, personnel translating near a structural complex may impact rigid structures at approximately normal incidence, and the energy of motion is dissipated much more rapidly with a corresponding

increase in the likelihood of injuries. The biological criteria used in the present study were derived from experiments (Reference 4) by airblast from a shocktube. Injuries commonly incurred during either type of deceleration included lacerations, contusions, fractures, dislocations, and damage to internal organs.

## MATHEMATICAL MODEL

The mathematical model used to calculate blast-induced translation of personnel (Reference 1) was adapted to an electronic digital computer. The computer program is quite general in that it takes into account variable ground friction, aerodynamic-drag characteristics, and blast-wave parameters.

### Ground Friction

The average deceleration, due primarily to frictional effects with the ground, of a 165-lb man undergoing decelerative tumbling has been estimated in Reference 1 to be approximately  $8.9029 V_i^{0.38308}$  ft/sec<sup>2</sup>, where  $V_i$  is the instantaneous translational velocity in ft/sec. This

relationship was derived from translational data obtained with guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, and a goat by scaling to an animal the size of man. Previous calculations have indicated that the ground-friction formula also applies reasonably well to full-scale anthropomorphic dummies (Reference 3).

#### Acceleration Coefficient

In order to calculate the aerodynamic drag forces on a man it is necessary to know, at each instant, the acceleration coefficient,  $\alpha$ , defined as the projected area presented to the wind multiplied by the drag coefficient and divided by the body mass (Reference 5). The  $\alpha$  varies as the orientation of a man changes during translation. A value of approximately  $0.03 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lb}$  has been estimated to be the average  $\alpha$  for a random orientation (i.e., considering all possible orientations to be equally likely) of an unbent man.

The  $\alpha$  for a prone man end-on to the wind is  $0.0063 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lb}$  (Reference 6). Data obtained on 500-ton HE tests (Reference 3) suggest that, for near-ideal conditions, asymmetries will cause a dummy which was initially prone and end-on to the flow to turn side-on to the wind after about 13 ft of displacement. The details of the subsequent displacement were not obtained, but the assumption of a random orientation

seems reasonable. An empirical fit to the data yielded the following relationships:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= 0.0063 + (D_i/31)^4 \text{ for } 0 \leq D_i < 12.2 \\ \alpha &= 0.03 \text{ for } 12.2 \leq D_i\end{aligned}$$

where  $\alpha$  is expressed in  $\text{ft}^2/\text{lb}$  and  $D_i$  is the instantaneous displacement in feet.

The  $\alpha$  for a prone man in a random orientation is  $0.014 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lb}$  (Reference 6). This value is smaller than the average  $\alpha$  for a man considering all orientations because a prone man cannot be face- or back-on to the wind. The data mentioned in Reference 3 suggest that, on the average, a dummy which was initially prone in a random orientation will turn side-on to the wind after about 6 ft of displacement. The following relationships were used to approximate the acceleration coefficient during the displacement of a man initially prone in a random orientation:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= 0.014 + (D_i/47)^2 \text{ for } 0 \leq D_i < 5.9 \\ \alpha &= 0.03 \text{ for } 5.9 \leq D_i\end{aligned}$$

The  $\alpha$  for a prone man side-on to the blast is  $0.022 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lb}$ . The data indicate that dummies initially in this orientation will start to roll within a very short displacement

(~1 ft). The average  $\alpha$  for a man rolling with his long axis perpendicular to the wind is 0.038. It is not known after what displacement the orientation would typically become more random in nature. Because of these uncertainties, an  $\alpha$  of 0.03 ft<sup>2</sup>/lb was assumed throughout the displacement of a man initially prone and side-on to the wind.

The only calculations made for a standing man were for the worst case, i.e., for a man initially face- or back-on to the wind. Data obtained with dummies indicate that these two initial orientations will result in approximately the same displacement (Reference 3). It should be noted that orientation probably influences the displacement of a standing man less than in the case of a prone man, in that the  $\alpha$  of a standing man can range from only 0.022 to 0.052, whereas the  $\alpha$  of a prone man can range from 0.0063 to 0.022 depending on the orientation.

At overpressures below 2.7 psi, the standing dummies toppled over with their feet having undergone almost no displacement. At overpressures above 5.3 psi, the legs were blown out from under the dummies such that they became airborne almost immediately. Typically a standing dummy rotated such that it first impacted the ground on its head after a displacement of from 10 to 15 ft. Rather than attempting to

adapt the mathematical model to closely approximate the complexities introduced by the sometimes airborne displacements, a simpler approach was considered. Calculations were made assuming that the  $\alpha$  remained constant at 0.052 and that the ground friction was operative throughout the displacement (Reference 3). The predictions agree well with experimental displacements obtained over a limited range of yield (50 T to 38 KT) and overpressure (5 to 50 psi). The good agreement is probably due in part to two compensating errors: (1) assuming the  $\alpha$  remains constant at 0.052 should result in the predicted velocities being too high because the dummies rotated, thus reducing the  $\alpha$ ; (2) assuming the ground friction to always be operative should result in the predicted velocities being too low because the dummies were airborne during the first 10 ft of displacement.

#### Blast-Wave Parameters

The blast-wave parameters used to predict the displacement of personnel were derived primarily from data for nuclear detonations in References 7 and 8. Calculations were made at selected yields and ground ranges for surface bursts and for upper and lower optimum heights-of-burst (HOB's). The optimum HOB is defined as the one which tends to maximize, for a given ground range, both the peak dynamic pressure and the impulse of the positive dynamic pressure. Thus the optimum

HOB would also tend to maximize the translational velocity of personnel for a given ground range. The airblast data indicate that at intermediate ground ranges there are two local optimum HOB's, with the upper optimum HOB giving the larger dynamic-pressure levels and impulses for scaled ground ranges greater than approximately  $770 \text{ ft}/(\text{KT})^{1/3}$ , and the lower optimum HOB giving the larger dynamic-pressure levels and impulses for smaller scaled ground ranges.

Table A-1 lists the pertinent blast-wave parameters. Note that values are given for both upper and lower optimum HOB's for scaled ground ranges between 400 and  $950 \text{ ft}/(\text{KT})^{1/3}$ . For surface bursts the peak overpressures given in the table range from 2 to 97 psi corresponding to peak dynamic pressures between 0.093 and 140 psi.

Double-exponential equations, of the types used in Reference 8, were fitted to the overpressure and dynamic-pressure waves to facilitate their being entered into the computer program. The Rankine-Hugoniot relations were assumed to apply at the shock front, and changes within the shock wave were assumed to be adiabatic. It was thus possible to use the overpressure to calculate the air density, which in turn could be combined with the dynamic pressure to calculate the wind speed, all of these quantities varying with time.

In calculating a displacement, the blast-wave parameters were evaluated at fixed time intervals, the size of which depended on the yield of interest. For yields of 1 T, 1 KT, 1 MT, and 100 MT the time intervals were 5  $\mu$ sec, 50  $\mu$ sec, 0.5 msec, and 2 msec, respectively. These values also represent the time-step sizes used in solving the differential equations of motion by Runge-Kutta methods.

## CALCULATED VELOCITIES AND DISPLACEMENTS

Each of the 34 runs listed in Table A-1 was analyzed in connection with nine yields (ranging from 1 T to 100 MT by factors of 10) and four initial orientations (three prone and one standing). Thus a total of 1224 displacements were predicted using the computer. Figure A-1 shows a typical velocity-displacement history for a prone man in a random orientation exposed to an overpressure level of 27.4 psi from a 10-KT surface burst. As was the usual case, the maximum velocity,  $V$ , was achieved within a displacement,  $S$ , which was short compared to the total displacement,  $D$ . Likewise, the time to peak velocity was short compared to the total time of displacement.

The predicted  $V$ ,  $S$ , and  $D$  values for all of the computer runs are listed in Tables A-2 through A-5. For a given

yield and initial orientation, the V and D values always increased with the peak overpressure. The S values also increased with the peak overpressure except for some slight reversals at the higher overpressures. These reversals may be an anomaly caused by the finite size of the time step used in the calculations. Even if this is the case, the effect on the computed V and D values would be minimal. The predicted maximum velocities in Tables A-2 through A-5 for personnel exposed to a surface burst have been plotted in Figures A-2 through A-5.

### INJURY PROBABILITY VS RANGE AND YIELD

Table A-6 indicates the probability of serious injury (fracture or ruptured internal organ) as a function of velocity for personnel undergoing either decelerative tumbling or impact at normal incidence against a nonyielding, flat surface. The velocities are in agreement with estimates of man's tolerance to impact in Reference 9.

Figures A-2 through A-4 were used to determine the scaled ground ranges corresponding to the velocities in Table A-6. Ground range vs nuclear yield was plotted in Figures 1 and 2 for 1-, 2.5-, and 5-percent probabilities of injury to prone personnel and in Figures 3 and 4 for 50-percent

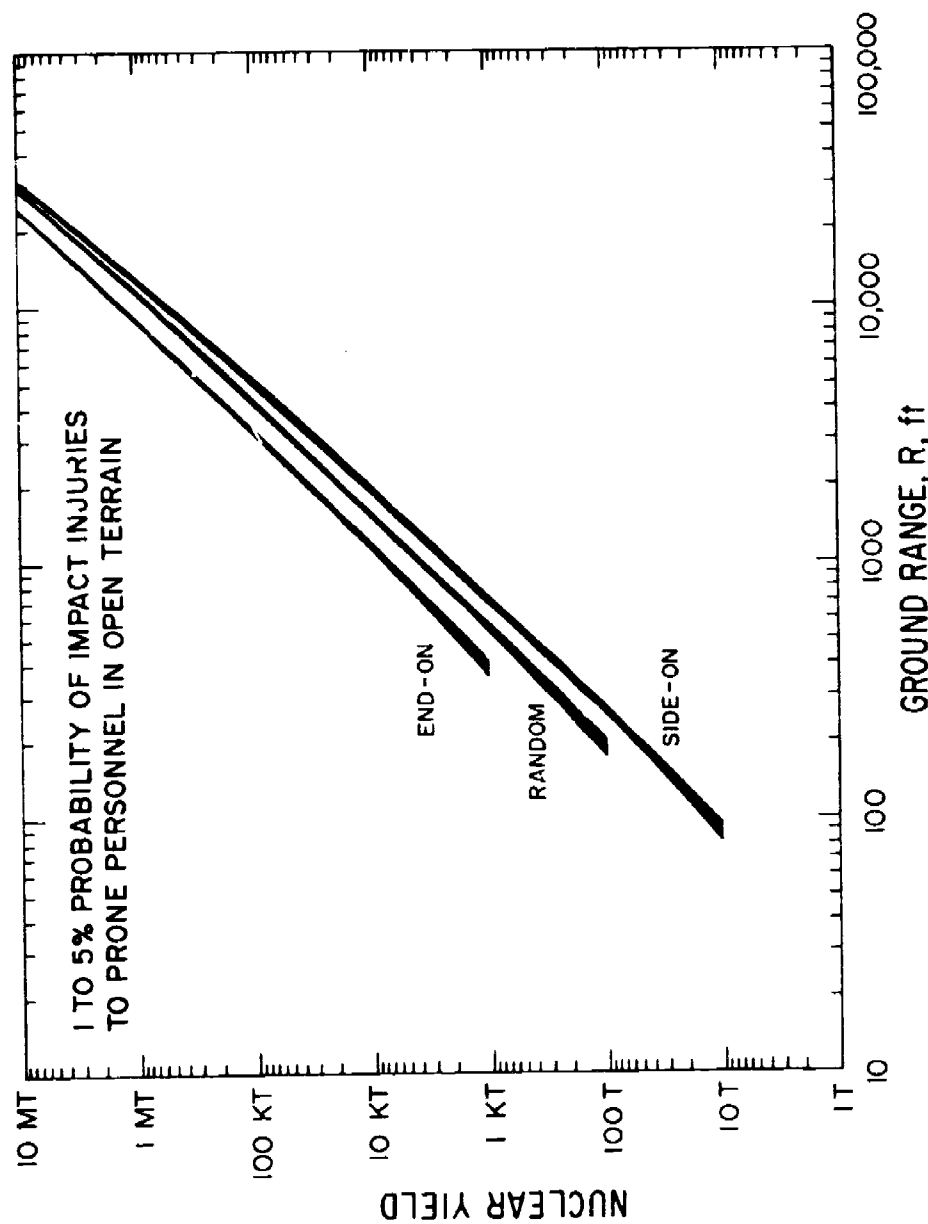


Figure 1. 1- to 5-Percent Probability of Impact Injuries to Prone Personnel in Open Terrain. The right-hand edge, center, and left-hand edge of each curve correspond to probabilities of 1, 2.5, and 5 percent, respectively. Computed for a surface burst.

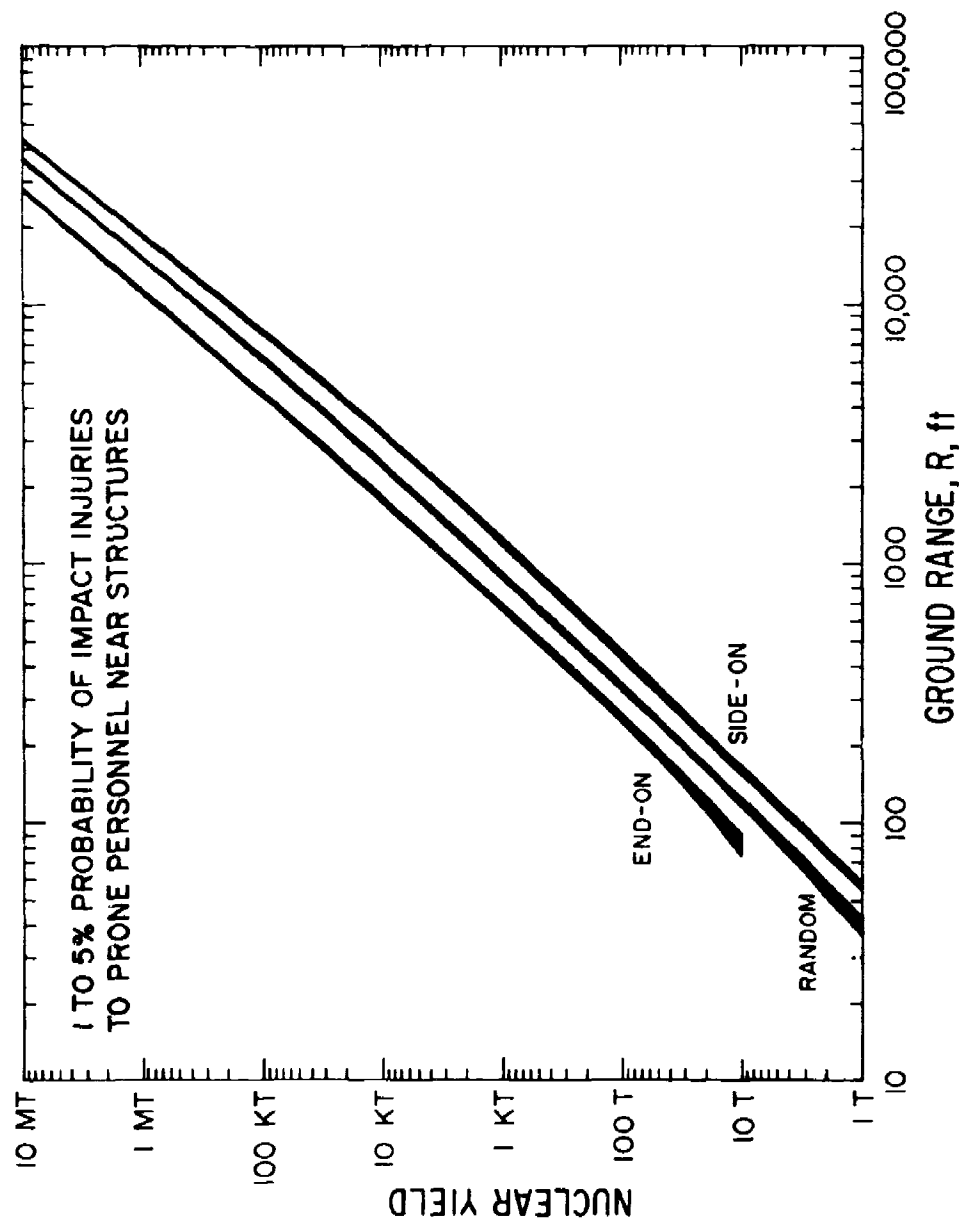


Figure 2. 1- to 5-Percent Probability of Impact Injuries to Prone Personnel Near Structures. The right-hand edge, center, and left-hand edge of each curve correspond to probabilities of 1, 2.5, and 5 percent, respectively. Computed for a surface burst.

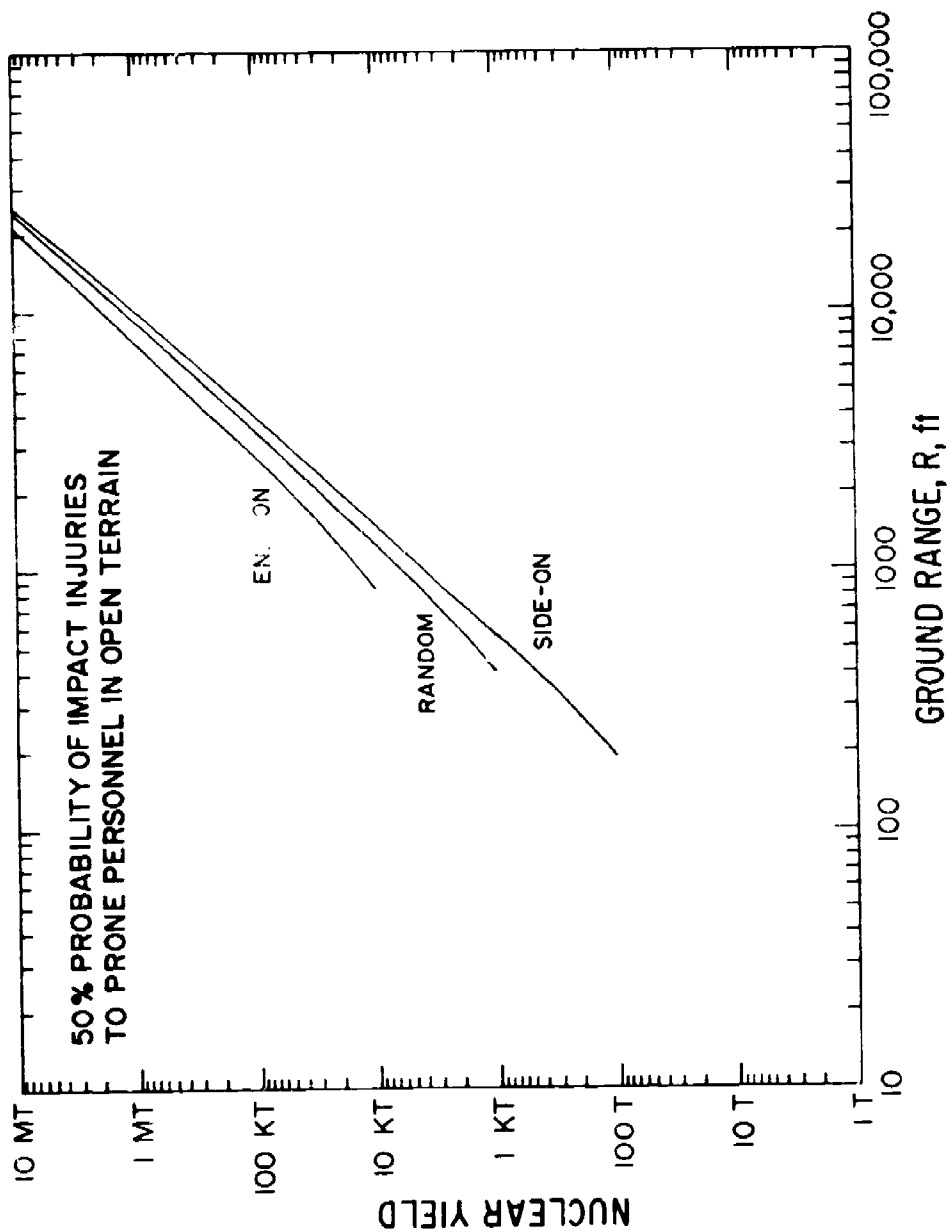


Figure 3. 50-Percent Probability of Impact Injuries to Prone Personnel in Open Terrain. Computed for a surface burst.

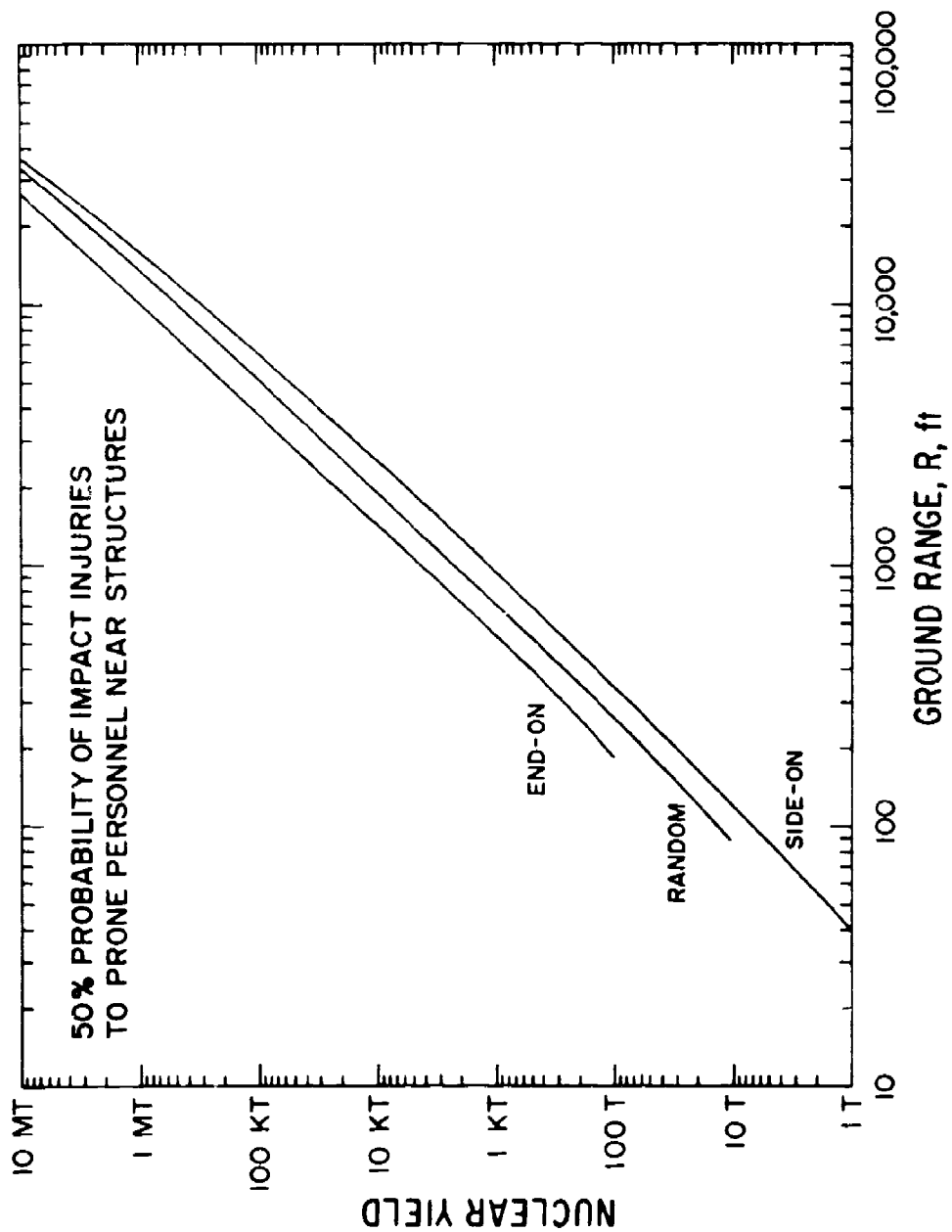


Figure 4. 50-Percent Probability of Impact Injuries to Prone Personnel Near Structures. Computed for a surface burst.

probability of injury. Implicit in Figures 2 and 4 is the assumption that personnel near structures impacted, at normal incidence, a nonyielding, flat surface at the instant of maximum velocity.

Some of the curves in Figures 1 through 4 do not extend to 1 T because no attempt was made to extrapolate to yields less than those that could be read directly from the curves in Figures A-2 through A-4. However, the missing portions of the curves correspond to peak overpressures of greater than 55 psi, such that the primary-blast hazard would probably override the displacement hazard.

From Figures 1 through 4 it can be seen that, for a given injury probability and yield, the ground range is very dependent on both initial orientation and type of terrain. For example, for a 50-percent probability of injury from a 10-KT surface burst, the ground ranges for end-on and side-on prone personnel are approximately 850 and 1500 ft in open terrain and 1400 and 2500 ft near structures. In contrast, varying the injury probability from 1 to 5 percent has a relatively small influence on ground range. For example, for a 10-KT surface burst in open terrain, the ground ranges for 1- and 5-percent probabilities of injury are approximately 1200 and 1100 ft for end-on prone personnel and 2000 and 1900 ft for side-on prone personnel.

Four methods of extending the possible applications of the predictions presented in this paper are worth noting:

First, velocities read from Table A-5 or Figure A-5 could be used to estimate injury probability vs range and yield for standing personnel.

Second, it would be possible to predict the approximate displacement of personnel subjected to a near-classical dynamic-pressure wave generated by an unspecified source by assuming that (for a given orientation) V, S, and D are each a function of only the peak dynamic pressure and the impulse of the positive dynamic pressure. Further, as the duration of the wave decreases, the significance of the wave shape and peak dynamic pressure decreases, such that V and D become functions of only the impulse of the positive dynamic pressure, and S approaches zero. All of these functions could be derived from the data in Tables A-1 through A-5.

Third, for a HOB lower than those listed in Table A-1, it is reasonable to use logarithmic interpolation to estimate translational velocities and displacements. For example, for a HOB of  $200 \text{ ft}/(\text{KT})^{1/3}$ , one could interpolate between values for a surface burst and a

lower optimum HOB for ground ranges between 400 and 950 ft/(KT)<sup>1/3</sup>, and interpolate between values for a surface burst and an upper optimum HOB for ground ranges between 1100 and 2600 ft/(KT)<sup>1/3</sup>.

Finally, the predictions may be applied directly to an HE detonation by considering a nuclear yield twice as large as the HE yield. Thus, for 500 tons of high explosives, one would read 1 KT on the nuclear yield scales in the figures. This procedure is based on the assumption that approximately one-half of the energy released in a nuclear detonation goes into airblast.

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## APPENDIX

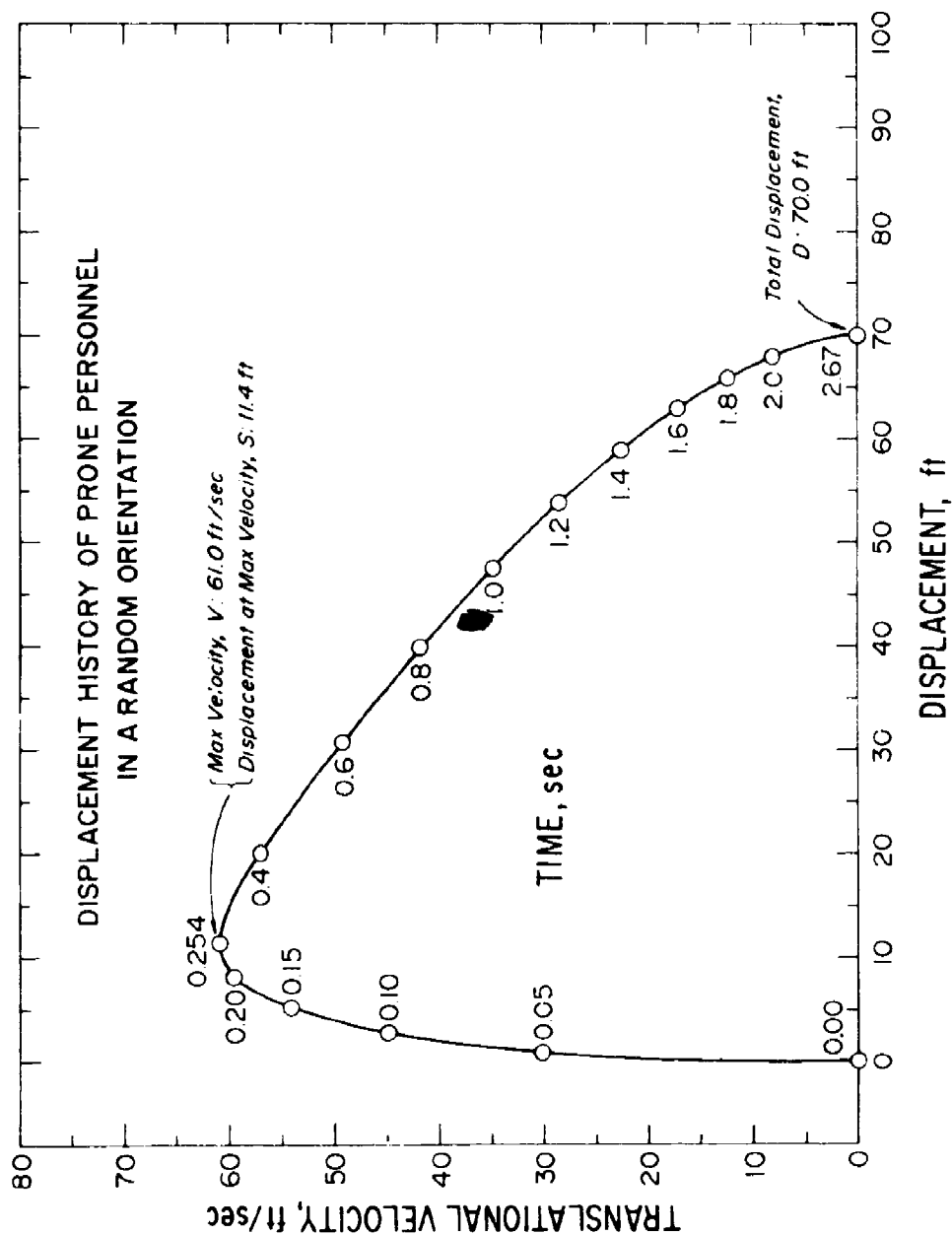


Figure A-1. Velocity-Displacement History of Prone Personnel in a Random Orientation Exposed to an Overpressure Level of 27.4 psi from a 10-KT Surface Burst. The data were taken from run number 10 in Table A-3.

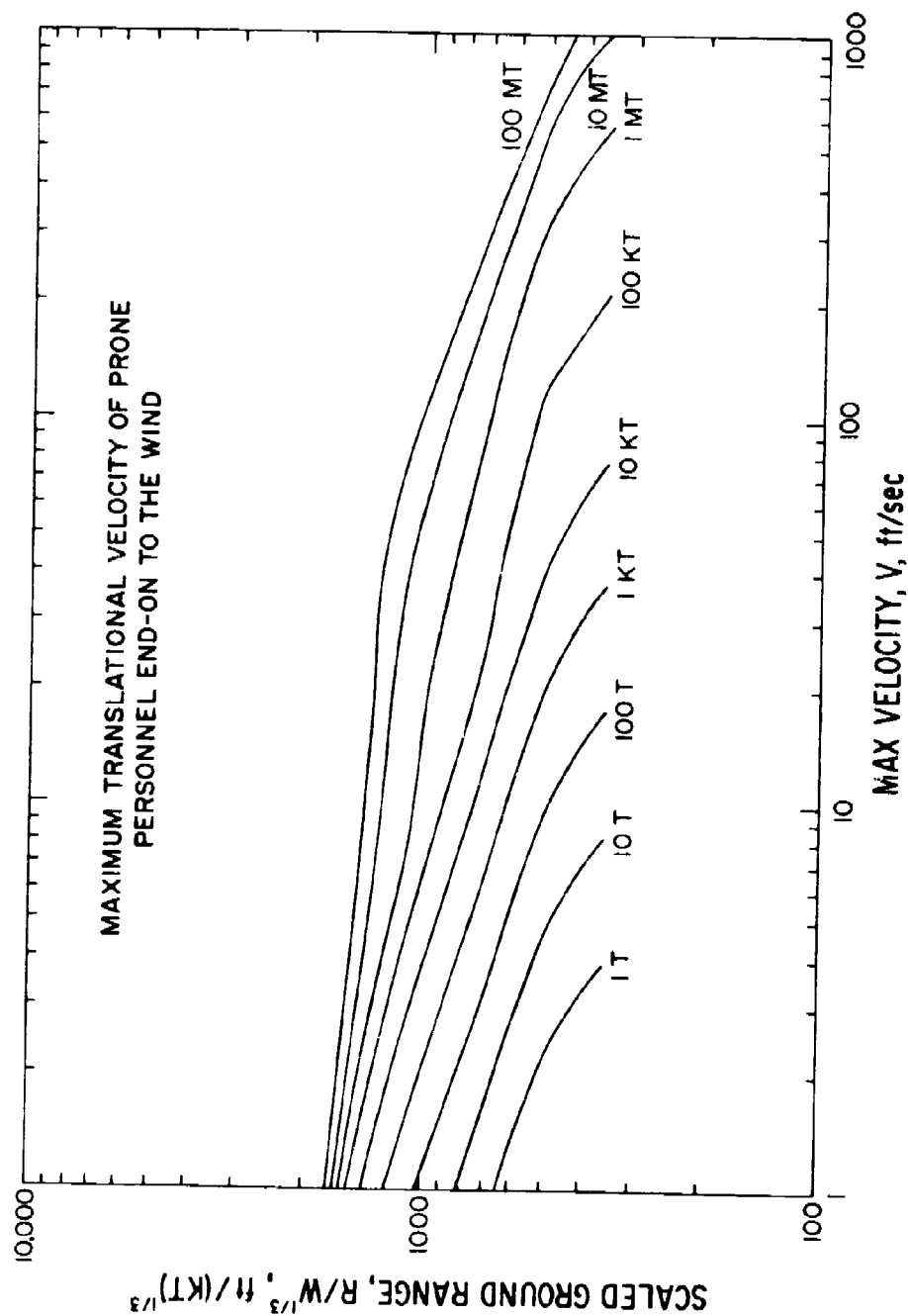


Figure A-2. Maximum Translational Velocity of Prone Personnel End-On to the Wind. Computed for a surface burst.

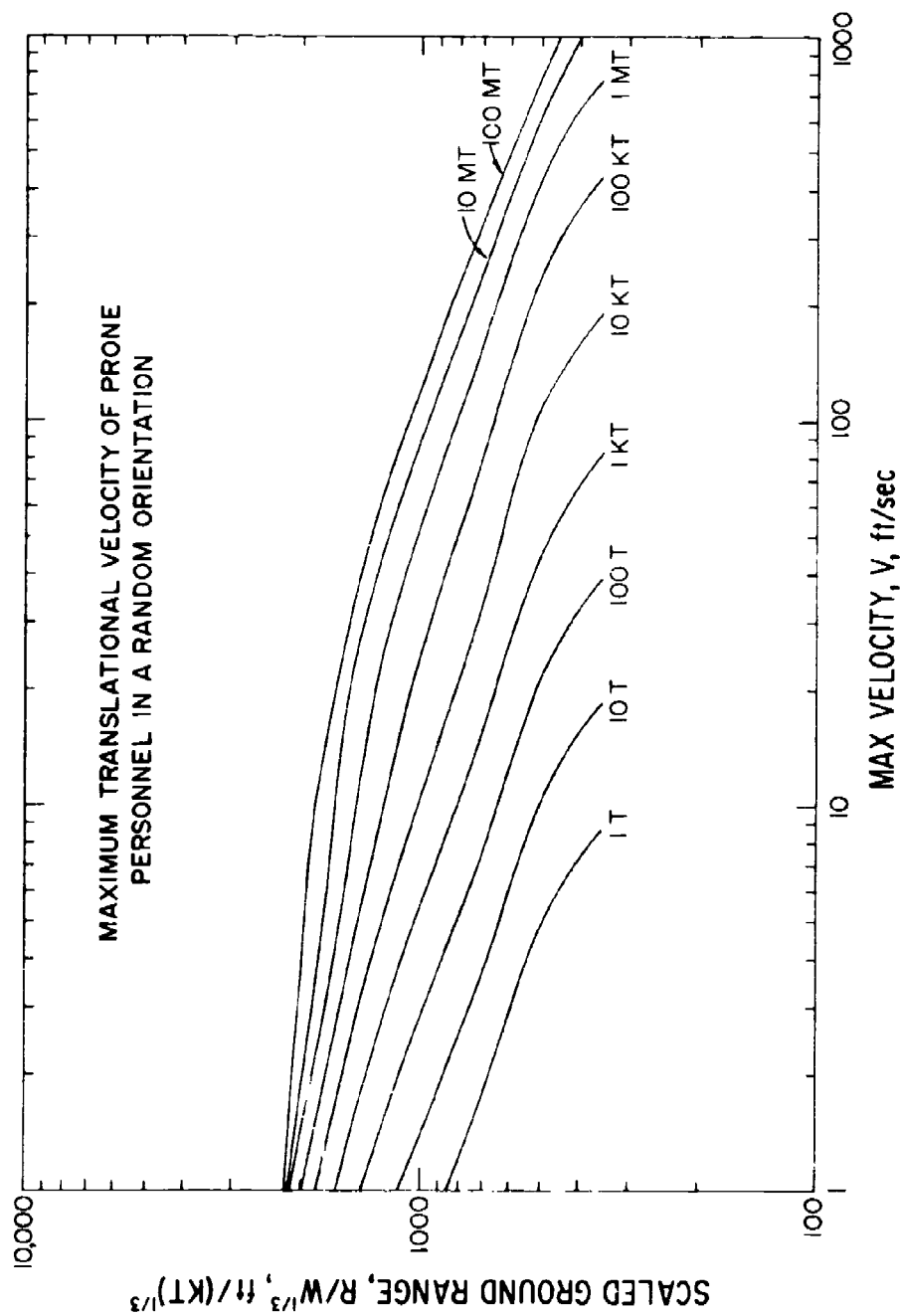


Figure A-3. Maximum Translational Velocity of Prone Personnel in a Random Orientation. Computed for a surface burst.

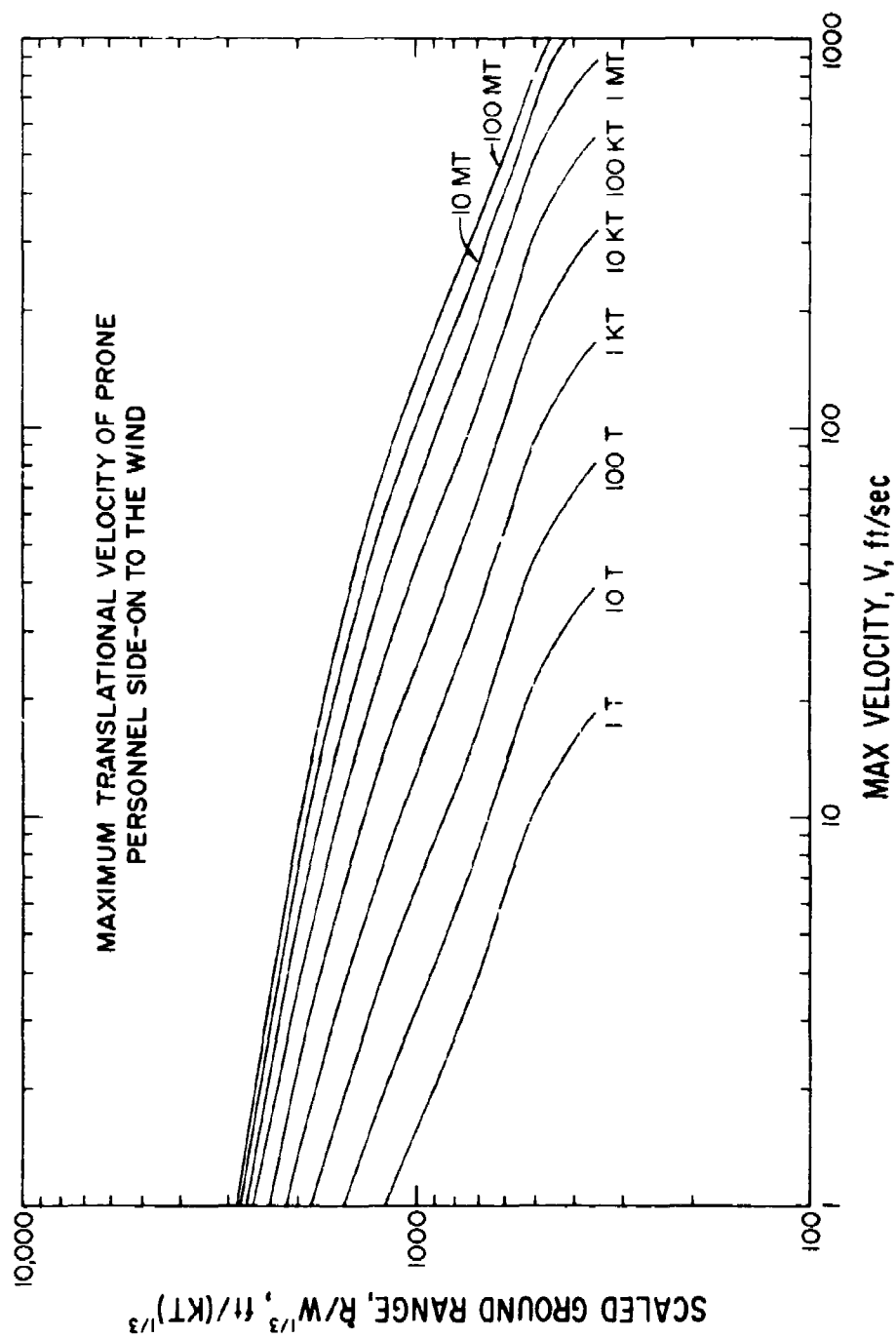


Figure A-4. Maximum Translational Velocity of Prone Personnel Side-On to the Wind. Computed for a surface burst.

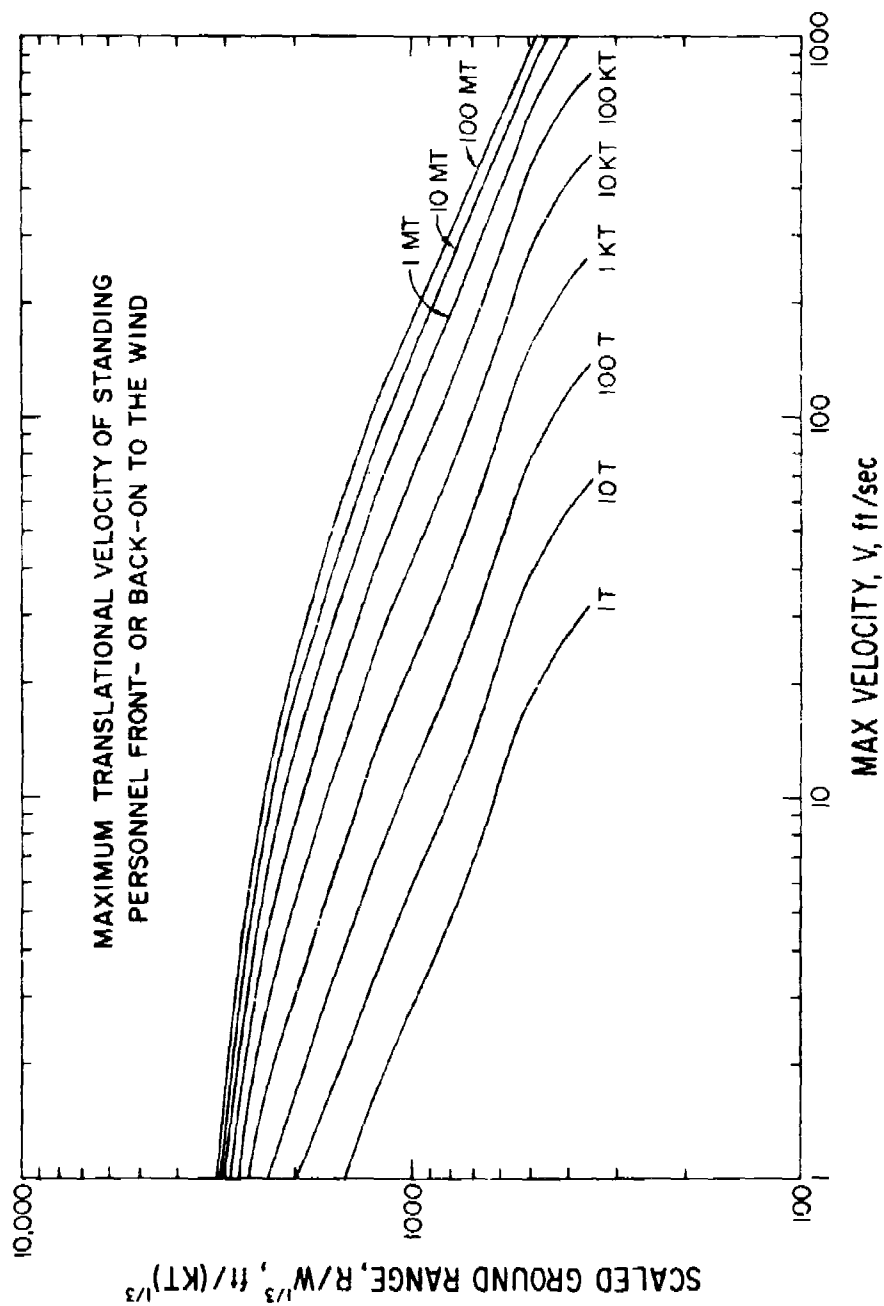


Figure A-5. Maximum Translational Velocity of Standing Personnel Front- or Back-On to the Wind. Computed for a surface burst.

TABLE A-1  
BLAST-WAVE PARAMETERS USED TO CALCULATE DISPLACEMENT OF PERSONNEL

Run No.	$R/W^{1/3}$	$H/W^{1/3}$	P	$T_p/W^{1/3}$	$I_p/W^{1/3}$	Q	$T_0/W^{1/3}$	$I_0/W^{1/3}$
1	2600	0	1.98	.450	.411	.0934	.524	.0136
2	2200	0	2.56	.403	.469	.155	.477	.0189
3	1900	0	3.25	.365	.528	.249	.438	.0285
4	1600	0	4.34	.326	.600	.440	.402	.0437
5	1300	0	6.32	.284	.704	.913	.367	.0725
6	1100	0	8.32	.253	.800	1.51	.345	.106
7	950	0	11.0	.229	.880	2.50	.330	.147
8	850	0	13.7	.213	.940	3.71	.324	.184
9	700	0	20.0	.185	1.05	7.70	.314	.301
10	600	0	27.4	.165	1.15	13.0	.312	.474
11	500	0	40.5	.142	1.32	34.0	.314	.795
12	400	0	69.0	.115	1.64	107	.299	1.15
13	350	0	97.0	.100	1.89	143	.263	1.36
14	3000	948	3.14	.348	.371	.232	.421	.0173
15	2600	934	3.93	.328	.420	.362	.403	.0273
16	2200	913	5.19	.306	.485	.622	.387	.0432
17	1900	888	6.60	.280	.550	.958	.380	.0590
18	1600	850	8.82	.273	.625	1.31	.374	.0787
19	1300	795	11.9	.256	.787	2.32	.370	.114
20	1100	744	15.0	.242	.883	3.77	.377	.164
21	950	707	18.0	.228	.962	5.75	.374	.228
22	850	681	20.4	.215	.995	7.95	.367	.309
23	770	660	22.7	.204	1.01	10.7	.360	.401
24	700	636	25.4	.191	1.04	14.5	.351	.475
25	600	590	30.1	.167	1.12	20.4	.327	.537
26	500	529	39.5	.137	1.30	26.5	.299	.581
27	400	448	59.9	.104	1.70	38.6	.264	.644
28	950	320	15.0	.210	.893	4.31	.327	.303
29	850	320	17.5	.190	.935	6.72	.309	.279
30	770	311	20.3	.173	1.00	10.7	.295	.284
31	700	296	23.5	.158	1.09	19.6	.284	.284
32	600	276	30.9	.134	1.28	58.5	.265	.336
33	500	244	44.7	.109	1.58	127	.250	.421
34	400	209	73.7	.0904	2.10	195	.237	.519

H. Height of Burst, ft  
 $I_p$  Impulse of Positive Overpressure, psi-sec  
 $I_0$  Impulse of Positive Dynamic Pressure, psi-sec  
P Max Overpressure, psi  
Q Max Dynamic Pressure, psi  
R Ground Range, ft  
 $T_p$  Duration of Positive Overpressure, sec  
 $T_0$  Duration of Positive Dynamic Pressure, sec  
W Nuclear Yield, kt

NOTE:  
Runs 1-13 correspond to a surface burst.  
Runs 14-27 correspond to an upper optimum height-of-burst.  
Runs 28-34 correspond to a lower optimum height-of-burst.

TABLE A-2

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TABLE A-3

	Max Velocity	Displacement at Max Velocity	Total Displacement
1	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000
16	0.000	0.000	0.000
17	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	0.000	0.000	0.000
19	0.000	0.000	0.000
20	0.000	0.000	0.000
21	0.000	0.000	0.000
22	0.000	0.000	0.000
23	0.000	0.000	0.000
24	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	0.000	0.000	0.000
27	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	0.000	0.000	0.000
29	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	0.000	0.000	0.000
31	0.000	0.000	0.000
32	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	0.000	0.000	0.000
34	0.000	0.000	0.000
35	0.000	0.000	0.000
36	0.000	0.000	0.000
37	0.000	0.000	0.000
38	0.000	0.000	0.000
39	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.000	0.000	0.000
41	0.000	0.000	0.000
42	0.000	0.000	0.000
43	0.000	0.000	0.000
44	0.000	0.000	0.000
45	0.000	0.000	0.000
46	0.000	0.000	0.000
47	0.000	0.000	0.000
48	0.000	0.000	0.000
49	0.000	0.000	0.000
50	0.000	0.000	0.000
51	0.000	0.000	0.000
52	0.000	0.000	0.000
53	0.000	0.000	0.000
54	0.000	0.000	0.000
55	0.000	0.000	0.000
56	0.000	0.000	0.000
57	0.000	0.000	0.000
58	0.000	0.000	0.000
59	0.000	0.000	0.000
60	0.000	0.000	0.000
61	0.000	0.000	0.000
62	0.000	0.000	0.000
63	0.000	0.000	0.000
64	0.000	0.000	0.000
65	0.000	0.000	0.000
66	0.000	0.000	0.000
67	0.000	0.000	0.000
68	0.000	0.000	0.000
69	0.000	0.000	0.000
70	0.000	0.000	0.000
71	0.000	0.000	0.000
72	0.000	0.000	0.000
73	0.000	0.000	0.000
74	0.000	0.000	0.000
75	0.000	0.000	0.000
76	0.000	0.000	0.000
77	0.000	0.000	0.000
78	0.000	0.000	0.000
79	0.000	0.000	0.000
80	0.000	0.000	0.000
81	0.000	0.000	0.000
82	0.000	0.000	0.000
83	0.000	0.000	0.000
84	0.000	0.000	0.000
85	0.000	0.000	0.000

TABLE A-4  
DISPLACEMENT OF PRONE PERSONNEL SIDE-ON TO THE WIND

Run No.	1 FT	10 FT	100 FT	1 KY	10 KY	100 KY	1 MT	10 MT	100 MT
	V	S	D	V	S	D	V	S	D
1	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.01
2	0.26	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.01
3	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.00	0.01
4	0.42	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.00	0.01
5	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.01
6	0.58	0.00	0.01	0.58	0.00	0.01	0.58	0.00	0.01
7	0.66	0.00	0.01	0.66	0.00	0.01	0.66	0.00	0.01
8	0.74	0.00	0.01	0.74	0.00	0.01	0.74	0.00	0.01
9	0.82	0.00	0.01	0.82	0.00	0.01	0.82	0.00	0.01
10	0.90	0.00	0.01	0.90	0.00	0.01	0.90	0.00	0.01
11	0.98	0.00	0.01	0.98	0.00	0.01	0.98	0.00	0.01
12	1.06	0.00	0.01	1.06	0.00	0.01	1.06	0.00	0.01
13	1.14	0.00	0.01	1.14	0.00	0.01	1.14	0.00	0.01
14	1.22	0.00	0.01	1.22	0.00	0.01	1.22	0.00	0.01
15	1.30	0.00	0.01	1.30	0.00	0.01	1.30	0.00	0.01
16	1.38	0.00	0.01	1.38	0.00	0.01	1.38	0.00	0.01
17	1.46	0.00	0.01	1.46	0.00	0.01	1.46	0.00	0.01
18	1.54	0.00	0.01	1.54	0.00	0.01	1.54	0.00	0.01
19	1.62	0.00	0.01	1.62	0.00	0.01	1.62	0.00	0.01
20	1.70	0.00	0.01	1.70	0.00	0.01	1.70	0.00	0.01
21	1.78	0.00	0.01	1.78	0.00	0.01	1.78	0.00	0.01
22	1.86	0.00	0.01	1.86	0.00	0.01	1.86	0.00	0.01
23	1.94	0.00	0.01	1.94	0.00	0.01	1.94	0.00	0.01
24	2.02	0.00	0.01	2.02	0.00	0.01	2.02	0.00	0.01
25	2.10	0.00	0.01	2.10	0.00	0.01	2.10	0.00	0.01
26	2.18	0.00	0.01	2.18	0.00	0.01	2.18	0.00	0.01
27	2.26	0.00	0.01	2.26	0.00	0.01	2.26	0.00	0.01
28	2.34	0.00	0.01	2.34	0.00	0.01	2.34	0.00	0.01
29	2.42	0.00	0.01	2.42	0.00	0.01	2.42	0.00	0.01
30	2.50	0.00	0.01	2.50	0.00	0.01	2.50	0.00	0.01
31	2.58	0.00	0.01	2.58	0.00	0.01	2.58	0.00	0.01
32	2.66	0.00	0.01	2.66	0.00	0.01	2.66	0.00	0.01
33	2.74	0.00	0.01	2.74	0.00	0.01	2.74	0.00	0.01
34	2.82	0.00	0.01	2.82	0.00	0.01	2.82	0.00	0.01
35	2.90	0.00	0.01	2.90	0.00	0.01	2.90	0.00	0.01
36	2.98	0.00	0.01	2.98	0.00	0.01	2.98	0.00	0.01
37	3.06	0.00	0.01	3.06	0.00	0.01	3.06	0.00	0.01
38	3.14	0.00	0.01	3.14	0.00	0.01	3.14	0.00	0.01
39	3.22	0.00	0.01	3.22	0.00	0.01	3.22	0.00	0.01
40	3.30	0.00	0.01	3.30	0.00	0.01	3.30	0.00	0.01
41	3.38	0.00	0.01	3.38	0.00	0.01	3.38	0.00	0.01
42	3.46	0.00	0.01	3.46	0.00	0.01	3.46	0.00	0.01
43	3.54	0.00	0.01	3.54	0.00	0.01	3.54	0.00	0.01
44	3.62	0.00	0.01	3.62	0.00	0.01	3.62	0.00	0.01
45	3.70	0.00	0.01	3.70	0.00	0.01	3.70	0.00	0.01
46	3.78	0.00	0.01	3.78	0.00	0.01	3.78	0.00	0.01
47	3.86	0.00	0.01	3.86	0.00	0.01	3.86	0.00	0.01
48	3.94	0.00	0.01	3.94	0.00	0.01	3.94	0.00	0.01
49	4.02	0.00	0.01	4.02	0.00	0.01	4.02	0.00	0.01
50	4.10	0.00	0.01	4.10	0.00	0.01	4.10	0.00	0.01
51	4.18	0.00	0.01	4.18	0.00	0.01	4.18	0.00	0.01
52	4.26	0.00	0.01	4.26	0.00	0.01	4.26	0.00	0.01
53	4.34	0.00	0.01	4.34	0.00	0.01	4.34	0.00	0.01
54	4.42	0.00	0.01	4.42	0.00	0.01	4.42	0.00	0.01
55	4.50	0.00	0.01	4.50	0.00	0.01	4.50	0.00	0.01
56	4.58	0.00	0.01	4.58	0.00	0.01	4.58	0.00	0.01
57	4.66	0.00	0.01	4.66	0.00	0.01	4.66	0.00	0.01
58	4.74	0.00	0.01	4.74	0.00	0.01	4.74	0.00	0.01
59	4.82	0.00	0.01	4.82	0.00	0.01	4.82	0.00	0.01
60	4.90	0.00	0.01	4.90	0.00	0.01	4.90	0.00	0.01
61	4.98	0.00	0.01	4.98	0.00	0.01	4.98	0.00	0.01
62	5.06	0.00	0.01	5.06	0.00	0.01	5.06	0.00	0.01
63	5.14	0.00	0.01	5.14	0.00	0.01	5.14	0.00	0.01
64	5.22	0.00	0.01	5.22	0.00	0.01	5.22	0.00	0.01
65	5.30	0.00	0.01	5.30	0.00	0.01	5.30	0.00	0.01
66	5.38	0.00	0.01	5.38	0.00	0.01	5.38	0.00	0.01
67	5.46	0.00	0.01	5.46	0.00	0.01	5.46	0.00	0.01
68	5.54	0.00	0.01	5.54	0.00	0.01	5.54	0.00	0.01
69	5.62	0.00	0.01	5.62	0.00	0.01	5.62	0.00	0.01
70	5.70	0.00	0.01	5.70	0.00	0.01	5.70	0.00	0.01
71	5.78	0.00	0.01	5.78	0.00	0.01	5.78	0.00	0.01
72	5.86	0.00	0.01	5.86	0.00	0.01	5.86	0.00	0.01
73	5.94	0.00	0.01	5.94	0.00	0.01	5.94	0.00	0.01
74	6.02	0.00	0.01	6.02	0.00	0.01	6.02	0.00	0.01
75	6.10	0.00	0.01	6.10	0.00	0.01	6.10	0.00	0.01
76	6.18	0.00	0.01	6.18	0.00	0.01	6.18	0.00	0.01
77	6.26	0.00	0.01	6.26	0.00	0.01	6.26	0.00	0.01
78	6.34	0.00	0.01	6.34	0.00	0.01	6.34	0.00	0.01
79	6.42	0.00	0.01	6.42	0.00	0.01	6.42	0.00	0.01
80	6.50	0.00	0.01	6.50	0.00	0.01	6.50	0.00	0.01
81	6.58	0.00	0.01	6.58	0.00	0.01	6.58	0.00	0.01
82	6.66	0.00	0.01	6.66	0.00	0.01	6.66	0.00	0.01
83	6.74	0.00	0.01	6.74	0.00	0.01	6.74	0.00	0.01
84	6.82	0.00	0.01	6.82	0.00	0.01	6.82	0.00	0.01
85	6.90	0.00	0.01	6.90	0.00	0.01	6.90	0.00	0.01
86	6.98	0.00	0.01	6.98	0.00	0.01	6.98	0.00	0.01
87	7.06	0.00	0.01	7.06	0.00	0.01	7.06	0.00	0.01
88	7.14	0.00	0.01	7.14	0.00	0.01	7.14	0.00	0.01
89	7.22	0.00	0.01	7.22	0.00	0.01	7.22	0.00	0.01
90	7.30	0.00	0.01	7.30	0.00	0.01	7.30	0.00	0.01
91	7.38	0.00	0.01	7.38	0.00	0.01	7.38	0.00	0.01
92	7.46	0.00	0.01	7.46	0.00	0.01	7.46	0.00	0.01
93	7.54	0.00	0.01	7.54	0.00	0.01	7.54	0.00	0.01
94	7.62	0.00	0.01	7.62	0.00	0.01	7.62	0.00	0.01
95	7.70	0.00	0.01	7.70	0.00	0.01	7.70	0.00	0.01
96	7.78	0.00	0.01	7.78	0.00	0.01	7.78	0.00	0.01
97	7.86	0.00	0.01	7.86	0.00	0.01	7.86	0.00	0.01
98	7.94	0.00	0.01	7.94	0.00	0.01	7.94	0.00	0.01
99	8.02	0.00	0.01	8.02	0.00	0.01	8.02	0.00	0.01
100	8.10	0.00	0.01	8.10	0.00	0.01	8.10	0.00	0.01

V Max Velocity ft/sec  
S Displacement at Max Velocity ft  
D Total Displacement ft

TABLE A-5  
DISPLACEMENT OF STANDING PERSONNEL FRONT- OR BACK-ON TO THE WIND

Run No.	17	10 T	100 T	1 K	10 KT	100 KT	1 KT	10 KT	100 KT			
V	S	D	V	S	D	V	S	D	V	S	D	
1	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.36	0.01	0.03	1.06	0.11	0.28	1.70	0.30	0.80
2	0.40	0.01	0.04	0.78	0.03	0.10	2.26	0.25	0.71	3.88	0.50	1.29
3	0.63	0.01	0.07	1.16	0.06	0.15	3.40	0.39	1.08	5.46	0.73	1.89
4	0.85	0.01	0.10	1.54	0.09	0.20	4.54	0.52	1.46	7.42	0.96	2.44
5	1.08	0.02	0.13	1.91	0.12	0.25	5.68	0.65	1.84	9.29	1.19	3.00
6	1.29	0.03	0.16	2.28	0.15	0.30	6.82	0.78	2.22	11.16	1.42	3.56
7	1.50	0.04	0.19	2.65	0.18	0.35	7.96	0.91	2.60	13.03	1.65	4.12
8	1.71	0.05	0.22	3.02	0.21	0.40	9.10	1.04	2.98	14.90	1.88	4.68
9	1.92	0.06	0.25	3.39	0.24	0.45	10.24	1.17	3.36	16.77	2.11	5.24
10	2.13	0.07	0.28	3.76	0.27	0.50	11.38	1.30	3.74	18.64	2.34	5.80
11	2.34	0.08	0.31	4.13	0.30	0.55	12.52	1.43	4.12	20.51	2.57	6.36
12	2.55	0.09	0.34	4.50	0.33	0.60	13.66	1.56	4.50	22.38	2.80	6.92
13	2.76	0.10	0.37	4.87	0.36	0.65	14.80	1.69	4.88	24.25	3.03	7.48
14	2.97	0.11	0.40	5.24	0.39	0.70	15.94	1.82	5.26	26.12	3.26	8.04
15	3.18	0.12	0.43	5.61	0.42	0.75	17.08	1.95	5.64	27.99	3.49	8.60
16	3.39	0.13	0.46	5.98	0.45	0.80	18.22	2.08	6.02	29.86	3.72	9.16
17	3.60	0.14	0.49	6.35	0.48	0.85	19.36	2.21	6.40	31.73	3.95	9.72
18	3.81	0.15	0.52	6.72	0.51	0.90	20.50	2.34	6.78	33.60	4.18	10.28
19	4.02	0.16	0.55	7.09	0.54	0.95	21.64	2.47	7.16	35.47	4.41	10.84
20	4.23	0.17	0.58	7.46	0.57	1.00	22.78	2.60	7.54	37.34	4.64	11.40
21	4.44	0.18	0.61	7.83	0.60	1.05	23.92	2.73	7.92	39.21	4.87	11.96
22	4.65	0.19	0.64	8.20	0.63	1.10	25.06	2.86	8.30	41.08	5.10	12.52
23	4.86	0.20	0.67	8.57	0.66	1.15	26.20	2.99	8.68	42.95	5.33	13.08
24	5.07	0.21	0.70	8.94	0.69	1.20	27.34	3.12	9.06	44.82	5.56	13.64
25	5.28	0.22	0.73	9.31	0.72	1.25	28.48	3.25	9.44	46.69	5.79	14.20
26	5.49	0.23	0.76	9.68	0.75	1.30	29.62	3.38	9.82	48.56	6.02	14.76
27	5.70	0.24	0.79	10.05	0.78	1.35	30.76	3.51	10.20	50.43	6.25	15.32
28	5.91	0.25	0.82	10.42	0.81	1.40	31.90	3.64	10.58	52.30	6.48	15.88
29	6.12	0.26	0.85	10.79	0.84	1.45	33.04	3.77	10.96	54.17	6.71	16.44
30	6.33	0.27	0.88	11.16	0.87	1.50	34.18	3.90	11.34	56.04	6.94	17.00
31	6.54	0.28	0.91	11.53	0.90	1.55	35.32	4.03	11.72	57.91	7.17	17.56
32	6.75	0.29	0.94	11.90	0.93	1.60	36.46	4.16	12.10	59.78	7.40	18.12
33	6.96	0.30	0.97	12.27	0.96	1.65	37.60	4.29	12.48	61.65	7.63	18.68
34	7.17	0.31	1.00	12.64	0.99	1.70	38.74	4.42	12.86	63.52	7.86	19.24
35	7.38	0.32	1.03	13.01	1.02	1.75	39.88	4.55	13.24	65.39	8.09	19.80
36	7.59	0.33	1.06	13.38	1.05	1.80	41.02	4.68	13.62	67.26	8.32	20.36
37	7.80	0.34	1.09	13.75	1.08	1.85	42.16	4.81	14.00	69.13	8.55	20.92
38	8.01	0.35	1.12	14.12	1.11	1.90	43.30	4.94	14.38	71.00	8.78	21.48
39	8.22	0.36	1.15	14.49	1.14	1.95	44.44	5.07	14.76	72.87	9.01	22.04
40	8.43	0.37	1.18	14.86	1.17	2.00	45.58	5.20	15.14	74.74	9.24	22.60
41	8.64	0.38	1.21	15.23	1.20	2.05	46.72	5.33	15.52	76.61	9.47	23.16
42	8.85	0.39	1.24	15.60	1.23	2.10	47.86	5.46	15.90	78.48	9.70	23.72
43	9.06	0.40	1.27	15.97	1.26	2.15	49.00	5.59	16.28	80.35	9.93	24.28
44	9.27	0.41	1.30	16.34	1.29	2.20	50.14	5.72	16.66	82.22	10.16	24.84
45	9.48	0.42	1.33	16.71	1.32	2.25	51.28	5.85	17.04	84.09	10.39	25.40
46	9.69	0.43	1.36	17.08	1.35	2.30	52.42	5.98	17.42	85.96	10.62	25.96
47	9.90	0.44	1.39	17.45	1.38	2.35	53.56	6.11	17.80	87.83	10.85	26.52
48	10.11	0.45	1.42	17.82	1.41	2.40	54.70	6.24	18.18	89.70	11.08	27.08
49	10.32	0.46	1.45	18.19	1.44	2.45	55.84	6.37	18.56	91.57	11.31	27.64
50	10.53	0.47	1.48	18.56	1.47	2.50	56.98	6.50	18.94	93.44	11.54	28.20
51	10.74	0.48	1.51	18.93	1.50	2.55	58.12	6.63	19.32	95.31	11.77	28.76
52	10.95	0.49	1.54	19.30	1.53	2.60	59.26	6.76	19.70	97.18	12.00	29.32
53	11.16	0.50	1.57	19.67	1.56	2.65	60.40	6.89	20.08	99.05	12.23	29.88
54	11.37	0.51	1.60	20.04	1.59	2.70	61.54	7.02	20.46	100.92	12.46	30.44
55	11.58	0.52	1.63	20.41	1.62	2.75	62.68	7.15	20.84	102.79	12.69	31.00
56	11.79	0.53	1.66	20.78	1.65	2.80	63.82	7.28	21.22	104.66	12.92	31.56
57	12.00	0.54	1.69	21.15	1.68	2.85	64.96	7.41	21.60	106.53	13.15	32.12
58	12.21	0.55	1.72	21.52	1.71	2.90	66.10	7.54	21.98	108.40	13.38	32.68
59	12.42	0.56	1.75	21.89	1.74	2.95	67.24	7.67	22.36	110.27	13.61	33.24
60	12.63	0.57	1.78	22.26	1.77	3.00	68.38	7.80	22.74	112.14	13.84	33.80
61	12.84	0.58	1.81	22.63	1.80	3.05	69.52	7.93	23.12	114.01	14.07	34.36
62	13.05	0.59	1.84	23.00	1.83	3.10	70.66	8.06	23.50	115.88	14.30	34.92
63	13.26	0.60	1.87	23.37	1.86	3.15	71.80	8.19	23.88	117.75	14.53	35.48
64	13.47	0.61	1.90	23.74	1.89	3.20	72.94	8.32	24.26	119.62	14.76	36.04
65	13.68	0.62	1.93	24.11	1.92	3.25	74.08	8.45	24.64	121.49	14.99	36.60
66	13.89	0.63	1.96	24.48	1.95	3.30	75.22	8.58	25.02	123.36	15.22	37.16
67	14.10	0.64	1.99	24.85	1.98	3.35	76.36	8.71	25.40	125.23	15.45	37.72
68	14.31	0.65	2.02	25.22	2.01	3.40	77.50	8.84	25.78	127.10	15.68	38.28
69	14.52	0.66	2.05	25.59	2.04	3.45	78.64	8.97	26.16	128.97	15.91	38.84
70	14.73	0.67	2.08	25.96	2.07	3.50	79.78	9.10	26.54	130.84	16.14	39.40
71	14.94	0.68	2.11	26.33	2.10	3.55	80.92	9.23	26.92	132.71	16.37	39.96
72	15.15	0.69	2.14	26.70	2.13	3.60	82.06	9.36	27.30	134.58	16.60	40.52
73	15.36	0.70	2.17	27.07	2.16	3.65	83.20	9.49	27.68	136.45	16.83	41.08
74	15.57	0.71	2.20	27.44	2.19	3.70	84.34	9.62	28.06	138.32	17.06	41.64
75	15.78	0.72	2.23	27.81	2.22	3.75	85.48	9.75	28.44	140.19	17.29	42.20
76	15.99	0.73	2.26	28.18	2.25	3.80	86.62	9.88	28.82	142.06	17.52	42.76
77	16.20	0.74	2.29	28.55	2.28	3.85	87.76	10.01	29.20	143.93	17.75	43.32
78	16.41	0.75	2.32	28.92	2.31	3.90	88.90	10.14	29.58	145.80	17.98	43.88
79	16.62	0.76	2.35	29.29	2.34	3.95	90.04	10.27	29.96	147.67	18.21	44.44
80	16.83	0.77	2.38	29.66	2.37	4.00	91.18	10.40	30.34	149.54	18.44	45.00
81	17.04	0.78	2.41	30.03	2.40	4.05	92.32	10.53	30.72	151.41	18.67	45.56
82	17.25	0.79	2.44	30.40	2.43	4.10	93.46	10.66	31.10	153.28	18.90	46.12
83	17.46	0.80	2.47	30.77	2.46	4.15	94.60	10.79	31.48	155.15	19.13	46.68
84	17.67	0.81	2.50	31.14	2.49	4.20	95.74	10.92	31.86	157.02	19.36	47.24
85	17.88	0.82	2.53	31.51	2.52	4.25	96.88	11.05	32.24	158.89	19.59	47.80
86	18.09	0.83	2.56	31.88	2.55	4.30	98.02	11.18	32.62	160.76	19.82	48.36
87	18.30	0.84	2.59	32.25	2.58	4.35	99.16	11.31	33.00	162.63	20.05	48.92
88	18.51	0.85	2.62	32.62	2.61	4.40	100.30	11.44	33.38	164.50	20.28	49.48
89	18.72	0.86	2.65	32.99	2.64	4.45	101.44	11.57	33.76	166.37	20.51	50.04
90	18.93	0.87	2.68	33.36	2.67	4.50	102.58	11.70	34.14	168.24	20.74	50.60
91	19.14	0.88	2.71	33.73	2.70	4.55	103.72	11.83	34.52	170.11	20.97	51.16
92	19.35	0.89	2.74	34.10	2.73	4.60	104.86	11.96	34.90	171.98	21.20	51.72
93	19.56	0.90	2.77	34.47	2.76	4.65	106.00	12.09	35.28	173.85	21.43	52.28
94	19.77	0.91	2.80	34.84	2.79	4.70	107.14	12.22	35.66	175.72	21.66	52.84
95	19.98	0.92	2.83	35.21	2.82	4.75	108.28	12.35	36.04	177.59	21.89	53.40
96	20.19	0.93	2.86	35.58	2.85	4.80	109.42	12.48	36.42			

TABLE A-6

## BIOLOGICAL CRITERIA

Probability of Serious Injury, Percent	Impact Velocity, ft/sec, for Normal Incidence Against a Nonyielding, Flat Surface	Maximum Velocity, ft/sec, for Decelerative Tumbling Over Open Terrain
1	6.5 (4.5-8.2)	28.8 (12.7-37.8)
2.5	7.5 (5.4-9.2)	32.9 (16.7-41.4)
5	8.4 (6.3-10.1)	36.8 (21.1-44.8)
50	15.4 (13.5-17.3)	66.4 (58.2-82.9)
95	28.4 (24.8-34.7)	120 (91.8-268)
	$y = -2.384 + 6.211 \log x$	$y = -6.705 + 6.423 \log x$

v is the probability of injury in probit units.  
x is the velocity.  
95% confidence limits for the velocities are given  
in parentheses.

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